

suggested when similar conditions existing in highland and lower land individuals of *Ischnura ramburi* and *I. denticollis*\* are recalled. Similarly individuals of *Erythrodiplax berenice* from the northern Atlantic coast of the United States are larger and more densely veined than those of the coasts of Florida, the West Indies and Central America.† The question needs much further investigation to determine whether a presumably lower temperature is a cause of larger size and denser venation. If this be so, one would expect individuals of *S. illotum* from British Columbia and the northwestern United States to exceed those of corresponding or lower altitudes in Mexico for example. It is to be hoped that some one with sufficient material will study it from this point of view. A number of the venational features of *nigrocreatum* given above are not in themselves sufficiently diagnostic to distinguish this form from *illotum* and its subspecies. They do, however, show the tendency to vary away from the conditions to be found in *illotum*.

---

## A New *Kricogonia* from Cuba (Lep., Rhop.)

By CHAS. T. RAMSDEN, Guantanamo, Cuba.

While on a recent visit to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Dr. Henry Skinner generously called my attention to specimens of *Kricogonia* from Guantanamo, Cuba, I had sent him some years before. These differ so much from individuals of other localities that they seem to belong to a new form and may be known as:

***Kricogonia cabrerai*** n. sp.

♂ *Upperside*. Primaries: Yellowish white; costa from insertion of wing to one-quarter of its length is lemon yellow, the remainder slightly tinged with yellowish.

Secondaries: Same colour as primaries except for a black band 8 mm. long and 3 mm. wide which begins at the costa running toward end of

---

\*Biol. Centr.-Amer., Neur., pp. 387-389, 1907.

†Ibid., p. 268.